

The Jeffersonian Democrat

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The Elections.

Returns from all the counties in this State have been received. Cox's majority is 28,287, while the average majority on the State ticket is about 30,000.

The Legislature stands, Union 25, Democratic 12, in the Senate; and Union 70, Democratic 35, in the House. Majority on joint ballot, 48.

The soldiers' vote will not be counted until next month.

Official returns from thirty-two counties in Pennsylvania, show a Union gain of 20,000. Thirty-two counties to hear from will probably increase the gains so as to make the actual majority 23,000 or 25,000.

The Union party has certainly elected 64 members out of 100 in the House of Representatives; and 19 members of the Senate out of 35.

The Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Iowa announces that the election returns thus far received indicate Governor Stone's majority to be 16,000. The Legislature is three-fourths Republican. The balance of the Republican ticket is elected by nearly 20,000 majority.

An election was held throughout Indiana last Tuesday, but for local and county officers only. The vote was generally light, but the result a most overwhelming Union triumph. Even Allen, long the Banner Democratic county, which last Fall gave McClellan 4,931 votes to 2,244 for Lincoln, is now said to have given Republican by an almost universal stampede of the Germans, who constitute so large a share of its voting population. Fort Wayne, its capital, which gave over 2,000 Democratic majority at either election last year, has now given a Union majority.

The Union party, in the late charter election in Newark, New Jersey, made a gain of two thousand four hundred over last fall, when the Democratic majority in the State, for McClellan, was 7,001.

The Virginia Congressional elections took place on Monday of last week. Union candidates are reported to have been elected in two districts, while a bitter rebel, who could not take the oath, was elected in the third.

At the recent election of a new legislature in California, the Union party gained a complete victory. The State Senate is composed of 40 members, of whom 19 hold over from last year, and 21 were elected on September 6. Of the 19 who held over, only 2 are Democrats, and 5 other Democrats have been elected this year, making 7 Democrats in all against 33 Unionists. In the Assembly the Democrats claim 25 members. The Union party at all events have a maj. of 15.

In Montana, Colonel McLenn, the Democratic candidate, is elected Delegate to Congress by 1,800 majority. In New Mexico, Colonel Chavez, (politically stated,) is elected Delegate to Congress by 1,600 majority.

The Nominees for Governor of South Carolina.

James Lawrence Orr, was born in Anderson District, South Carolina, in 1822. Though a good classical scholar, and a lawyer of high reputation, he was employed until his eighteenth year, behind the counter of his father, who was a storekeeper. He graduated in the University of Virginia, in 1842, and then became an editor in his native town. In 1844 he entered the State Legislature, and opposed the nullification scheme of Mr. Calhoun. Between 1845 and 1848 he devoted himself to the bar, when he was returned to Congress. He opposed the admission of California and compromise measures of Henry Clay, and in 1851 attended a meeting in Charleston to consider the expediency of withdrawing South Carolina out of the Union. He voted subsequently for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise Bill. In the Thirty-Fifth Congress he was chosen Speaker, and was remarkable for his impartiality and justice. His reputation is national, having been frequently urged as a candidate for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. On the election of Mr. Lincoln, he voted in favor of the secession of South Carolina, and was subsequently sent as one of three commissioners to Washington to demand the surrender of the United States property in South Carolina. He appears to have soon become disgusted with the Confederacy, and passive during the civil war. In the recent South Carolina Convention he led the Union party, and was active in his exertions to bring the State within the requirements that would restore it to its former position. His election as Governor will scarcely be contested.

Judge Wadlow, and other citizens of South Carolina, a delegation from the Convention of that State to intercede for Jeff. Davis and other rebels, waited on the President Friday of last week. The President told them that the demands of justice must be met, though he had no desire to persecute any one. In reply to a request that Mrs. Davis be allowed to leave Georgia and go into S. Carolina, the President simply said he had required letters from the lady, some of which were not the most prudent in tone.

Summary of News.

Citizens of South Carolina represent that the canvass for United States Senator is exceedingly lively, and that the prospect for the election of Governor Perry is unfavorable. His unreserved statements that the parish system fostered and encouraged secession, and committed many other political sins, has gained the strong opposition of the parishes, and their force oppose Gov. Perry for Senator.

An affray occurred, last week, at the President's house. A man somewhat inebriated, called and desired to see the President. He was boisterous, and officer Crook refused him admission up stairs—he became very disorderly, and was put out of the house. When about fifty feet from the door he turned and drew a revolver on the officer, when the guard made a lunge at him with his bayonet; and he was captured and taken before Justice Walter, who fined him the enormous sum of \$2,000 for carrying concealed weapons. Having no money, he was committed. He gave his name as Robbins Sumner, and said he was a brother of Alexander Sumner. He comes from Alexandria, and his name is probably an alias.

Preparations are now making for the great Southern Mail lettering. The Department is ready and willing to revive all the former accommodations, but there is difficulty in finding suitable men who have not been engaged in Rebellion, and who can take the prescribed oath.

The September reports to the Freedmen's Bureau show a continually decreasing number of those receiving rations from the Government. There are more than 34,000 freedmen in the district comprising Washington; Alexandria, &c., out of which number only 864 sick and destitute were fed at Government expense. Many of these are wives and children of colored soldiers killed or disabled in the service of the country. In the Department of Tennessee and Kentucky there were 970 persons subsisted by the Bureau Sept. 20; at present there are none. As the incapacity of the colored race to take care of itself is perfectly well known, we presume the 970 are all dead.

The Tennessee Legislature has adopted the following resolution by a vote of sixty ayes to four nays: "That we endorse the administration of his Excellency Hon. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States; especially his declaration that treason shall be made odious and traitors punished."

Mobile papers give full particulars of the extensive destruction of cotton in that city on the night of the 5th and the morning of 6th, by which the Planters' and Magee and Smith warehouses were destroyed, with 3,300 bales, which was principally insured in Northern and foreign companies. The fire companies had hardly returned from the first when a second alarm was rung and from the manner in which the fires commenced there is no doubt of their being the work of an incendiary. Several suspected parties have been arrested.

A general order, dated Oct. 9th, has been issued by General Grant, announcing an important distribution of troops, both regular and volunteer. All the volunteer cavalry east of the Mississippi river will be at once mustered out of service. All the sea coast forts south of Fort Monroe, except Forts Taylor and Jefferson in Florida, will be garrisoned by colored troops, the requisite number of regiments for this purpose having been selected. All other colored troops will be mustered out of service. The 3d Regular Artillery will garrison the forts in Maine, New Hampshire Massachusetts. The 1st Regular Artillery will be stationed in New York harbor. The 4th Regular Artillery at Fort Delaware, McHenry, Washington and Forts. The 5th at Fort Monroe, Forts Taylor and Jefferson. The 2d Regular Artillery is assigned to the Pacific coast. The 2d Cavalry is ordered to report to General Sherman, and the 6th Regular Cavalry is ordered to General Sheridan's command. The 4th Regular Infantry is assigned to duty on the Canadian frontier.

A fire on Thursday night of last week, at Belfast, Me., consumed nearly the entire business portion of that city, below Washington and Cross-sts. Over 100 buildings were destroyed, and the loss is at least \$500,000. It is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

The pardon of the members of the South Carolina Convention has been signed by the President and sent forward to Gov. Perry for distribution.

The telegrams of Monday morning last contain accounts of the explosion of the boiler of the California steamer Yo Semite with the loss of 52 lives; an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, killing 8 persons; and a robbery of the Erie Railroad Company, of \$20,000.

Facts are developing the ability as well as disposition of the negro to maintain his manhood. We have it from an authoritative source that out of the amount of \$8,000,000 of the several government loans subscribed for in Western Virginia, more than \$3,000,000 have been taken by freedmen, and that the remainder has been taken by Northern men doing business in the State, and so far as the records show, not a dollar by a white native Virginian.

The latest sensation is that Jeff. Davis has escaped from the Federal Authorities, and is now on the Ocean bound for Nassau. The report comes from a Washington correspondent of a New York paper, and lacks confirmation.

The Herald's Raleigh correspondent says—The North Carolina Convention has, among other labors, re-districted the State for Congressional Representatives. There are seven districts altogether, and as they now stand, the 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th, assure to elect Union Representatives, and the 6th and 7th are a little doubtful, though Unionists are confident of being able to carry them. The 2d district is said to be strongly secessionist. It is believed an uncompromising Union legislature will be elected.

Miss Harriet Lane, niece of ex-President Buchanan, will be married shortly to Henry E. Johnson, a wealthy banker of Baltimore. Johnson was one of the political martyrs of Fort Warren, in the early part of the war for running the blockade to Richmond.

The trial of Emerson Etheridge before a military commission, on charge of giving encouragement to resistance to the Government, has commenced. On Saturday, Etheridge submitted his plea against the jurisdiction of the commission, which was overruled, when he filed exceptions to the ruling, and plead guilty to the charge as given above.

A letter written by General Grant in the spring of 1864, when he was about to be made Lieut. General, to General Sherman, and the reply thereto of the latter, have been made public. With characteristic modesty General Grant said that for his success he was deeply indebted to many officers, but more especially to Generals Sherman and McPherson, for whom he had always had the warmest friendship. General Sherman said: "You do yourself injustice, and too much honor," and proceeded in a most cordial and unaffected manner to declare his unbounded admiration for the character and ability of General Grant, and the happiness afforded by his friendship. "My only point of doubt," said Sherman, "was in your knowledge of grand strategy, and of books of science and history, but I confess your common sense to have supplied all these."

The Territorial election in Idaho occurred on Monday, August 14th, and resulted in favor of the Democratic party, who will have a majority in the new Legislature. Ada County including Boise City (the Territorial capital) gave 200 Democratic majority—511 to 310. Idaho City went heavily the same way. The Boise City Statesman says all manner of villainy will now be attempted to effect the removal of the capital to Idaho City, and that, although this may not be done except by a vote of the people, it is boasted that the Legislature shall be adjourned to Idaho City, and indeed some demonstrations were being made at last accounts to clean out the jail and hang its inmates. The District Attorney stated in a murder trial that there have been since the organization of Boise county, some sixty deaths by violence within its limits, and yet not a single conviction for murder in the first degree had ever taken place.

Rev. James E. Wilson, pastor of the M. E. Church of Youngstown, died on the 5th inst. Mr. Wilson was born in Steubenville, Ohio, Sept. 20th, 1815. He learned the trade of a printer while a boy, in the office of his father, who edited a paper in that place. He was afterward sent to the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated with honors, but having no taste for soldier's life in time of peace, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and became an able and well-known advocate. Feeling, however, that it was his duty to preach the gospel he abandoned the profession in which his talents would have gained him wealth and honor, and entered earnestly upon the arduous labors of an itinerant ministry. He threw his whole soul into this work, and his energy, ability and self-sacrifice becoming known, he was always assigned to difficult fields of action.

The Boston Transcript says: Governor Andrew, in connection with other gentlemen in different parts of the country, has nearly matured a plan by which he contemplates the establishment of a central office in New York, where owners of lands in the Southern States can become acquainted with Northern purchasers, and by this a stream of emigration will be organized, which will fill certain sections of the South with a population having northern energy and ideas. Branch offices will be instituted in all the former slave States. As the project goes on, European immigration may be introduced to settle particular Southern regions. The whole scheme is upon an enlarged scale, and under the charge of gentlemen abundantly able to meet all the exigencies that can arise. Governor Andrew will probably be President of the organization.

The New York Commercial says that a communication has been addressed by the English visitors connected with the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad by the President of the Road, S. S. L'Hommedieu, to the Directors of the Erie Railroad, proposing to consolidate the running arrangements of the two roads, and to double the track of the Erie road from New York to Salamanca with British capital. A conference has been held between Sir Morton Peto, for the Atlantic & Great Western, and the Directors of the Erie Railroad in reference to the matter, but as yet no conclusion has been arrived at. A further interview will probably take place on the arrival of Mr. L'Hommedieu from the West.

The President is already diligently employing his leisure hours in work upon his forthcoming message.

Information has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau from the chief medical officer in charge of freedmen in Alabama, that the small pox is raging all through that State, and although every precaution has been taken to prevent its spreading, new cases are appearing daily.

The North Carolina Convention has resolved to ask the General Government to withdraw all colored troops from that State. Lieut.-Gen. Grant has returned to Washington. It is understood, says a correspondent, that he is now prepared to carry out the plan already agreed upon for the reduction of the army to a standard required only for the ordinary condition of the country in times of tranquility at home and peace abroad.

Information received in Detroit from Canada, renders it certain that Bennett G. Burley, the Rebel raider who recently escaped from the Clinton County (Ohio) jail, has made his way safely from this country, and is therefore out of danger of recapture.

The Tribune's Washington special says that the Post Office Department is making up its accounts for the next Congress, and it appears that, while the mail service has been sustained by the receipts for postage during the rebellion, the deficit where the mail route services in the Southern States are resumed, will be eight millions of dollars.

Secretary Harlan lately made a speech at his home in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, arguing in favor of extending the right of suffrage to the blacks on the same conditions that white men now vote, and urged loyal men to support and uphold the Republican party, as it alone could be trusted.

The Union Victories of 1865.
Maine, 25,000 Union majority!
Vermont, 20,000 Union majority!
Connecticut, 5,000 Union majority!
California, 10,000 Union majority!
Pennsylvania, 20,000 Union majority!
Iowa, 20,000 Union majority!
Ohio, 30,000 Union majority!
Indiana, Union generally!

The Vote of Connecticut.

Connecticut not only disgraced herself, but deeply injured the cause of the country, by her decision against negro suffrage. She solemnly, by the votes of a majority of her people, endorsed an unchristian and unrepentant prejudice, at a time when that prejudice threatens to render vain and useless all the sacrifices of the war. She has gone for the principle that "this is a white man's government," which really means that this is a country to be governed by Southern white men. She has entered her protest against "nigger equality," which means that she goes heart and soul for Southern predominance. Her meanness will be historic; from the State of the regicides she has descended to be the State of the renegades; and it will never be forgotten, that, in a great crisis of liberty, when it was expected that the communities of New England would at least remain united, "she alone broke from the van and the freemen, she alone sank to the rear and the slaves."

The moral effect of the defeat of the principle of impartial suffrage in Connecticut cannot be exaggerated, though probably the victory for exclusion has been obtained by the votes of those whom any rigorous principle of restricted suffrage would exclude. The decision will be quoted all over the country as a Puritan endorsement of a Pagan prejudice. "How," every Copperhead will exultingly exclaim, "can you expect negro suffrage at the South, when it will not be tolerated in New England?" From the stump speech to the congressional harangue, we shall have no end of variations on this tune; every low-minded demagogue that has the impudence to call himself a Democrat will scream with delight over this great triumph of the aristocracy of skin; and if the "nigger" is only down, there are many who will not care even if Davis is up.

But the truth is, the prudent and selfish argument for impartial suffrage, the argument drawn from considerations of national safety, the argument that should influence the mind of every holder of the United States debt, whether he holds a hundred dollars or a hundred thousand, remains unaffected by the apostasy of Connecticut. The number of negroes in the free States is small; in the apportionment of representatives to Congress it is scarcely felt; but in the South the blacks constitute more than a third of the population, and represent a political power equal to thirty members of the House of Representatives, and thirty Presidential Electors. Now, a man may detest negroes as much as he pleases; but if he has any stake in the country, if he does not desire to see the late rebels masters of the U. S. Government, and wielding all its military and naval resources, he will be opposed to putting this political power into the hands of persons who have proved their enmity to the country by denouncing it in blood.

The game of the Copperheads is plain. They count on so stimulating prejudices, that, to gratify them, men will sacrifice their interests; and they hope to restore the pariahs and liberticides, the Sumpter traitors and the Andersonville jailers to political power, by getting up a hue and cry against the right of the negro to vote. If, after the experience of the war, the loyal people of the free States are such idiots as to be caught in such a palpable trap, they will richly deserve their fate.

For how, in the simple matter of the national debt, does the question present itself to every rational man? The Southern people have lost, by the war, at least three thousand million of dollars. Their share in the U. S. debt, a debt incurred in putting down their insurrection, will be eight hundred millions of dollars. They hold none of the securities of this debt, and would lose nothing by its repudiation. They necessarily consider it not only as a yearly tax of some 50 millions on their industry, but as a sign of their humiliation and conquest. Can anybody who knows anything of human nature doubt that the South would repudiate this debt if it had the power? But give it representation in Congress according to its population, while over a third of its population is excluded from voting, and it only needs the reliance of a small portion of our Northern representatives to endow it with that power. The South will have a third of the House of Representatives; it requires only the addition of a sixth of the House, elected from Northern constituencies, to give it the control of the U. S. Government. And this it will obtain, if the Northern people are mad enough to sacrifice their interests and their honor to a foolish prejudice against color.

General Banks on Negro Suffrage.
General Banks commits himself squarely to negro suffrage. Here is his sententious record:

Boston, October 9, 1865.

"Sir: In answer to enquiries presented to me I have the honor to say I am in favor of granting the right of suffrage to colored men. I believe the measure to be necessary to the settlement of the affairs of this country, and have full confidence that it will be adopted. I urged this upon the constitutional convention of Louisiana in 1864, and in an address I delivered in New Orleans on the 4th of July of this year, copies of which I enclose, you will find a full expression of my sentiments.

"With great respect, I am as ever, your obedient servant, N. P. BANKS."

A CHURCHMAN of Saratoga Springs, a few Sundays since, was preaching a sermon upon death, in the course of which he asked the question, "Is it not a solemn thought?" His little boy, four years old, who had been listening with wrapt attention to his father, immediately answered, in a shrill, piping voice, so as to be heard through the house, "Yes sir, it is, greatly to the amusement of the congregation."

Who are the Copperheads?

The New York Evening Post has occasionally some very good articles. Here is a list of pro-slavery and copperhead contradictions, which hits the nail on the head, and may do some good. It was written in answer to articles which appeared in a rebel organ, the Daily News, and called out a reply from that paper so very feeble as to be an actual confession of the truth of the Post's accusations:

First: That the free negro will not work at all, but

Second: That he will work so much better than the white laborer, that the latter will be injured by the "pressure of negro competition."

Third: That the country will be ruined by the idleness of the free blacks, but

Fourth: That the negroes are so eager for work as to leave none for white workmen.

Fifth: That the negroes are a curse to the country, but

Sixth: That the slave system which made negro breeding a regular and profitable business, and thus increased their numbers at an abnormal rate, was a divine institution and blessing to the land.

Seventh: That the negro is naturally an abject coward, but

Eighth: That he is a most dangerous creature, capable of rising and murdering a community double his numbers, and with a hundred times his strength in arms, and all preparations for defence.

Ninth: That the negro can only live in a warm climate, like that of the Southern States, but

Tenth: That now he is set free there, he will immediately rush North, and take the bread out of the mouths of the white working men here.

Eleventh: That white men cannot work in the Southern fields, which can be cultivated only by negroes, but

Twelfth: That the negroes ought all to be colonized in Africa, or driven off to some remote corner of this continent.

Thirteenth: That the freedmen are so stupid and ignorant as to be dangerous to the Republic, but

Fourteenth: That they ought not to be instructed or permitted to acquire knowledge.

Fifteenth: That it would be a curse to Northern working men to have the negroes flock into these States, but

Sixteenth: That Northern working men ought not to favor a policy which would make the negroes contented to remain in the South.

Seventeenth: That the workingmen of the Northern States are the most intelligent, the most capable, the most industrious, and the most virtuous in the world, but

Eighteenth: That they will inevitably be ruined and deprived of work by the competition of ignorant and idle negroes.

Nineteenth: That the presence of the blacks among us will always be a source of difficulty and trouble, but

Twentieth: That the emancipation act is wrong, chiefly because, under its operation the negro race is likely to die out, like the Indians.

Northern Ohio Grape Growers' Association.
A meeting of the Northern Ohio Grape Growers' Association was held in Sandusky last week, at which the merits of several varieties of grapes were discussed. Grape growers were present from New York and Pennsylvania. The following is a summary of the remarks upon the several varieties:

Catawbas—In the Lake Shore Region, including the Peninsula and Islands of Otway county, pronounced profitable to cultivate; Southern and Central Ohio medium somewhat against it.

Persons from different counties were called upon in turn, and those present from New York State and Pennsylvania, participated in the discussions. The former were partially favorable—the latter not.

Isabellas—Good to cultivate in the Lake Shore Region, and parts of New York State. Not so good in Pennsylvania or Southern Ohio.

Delawares—A success in Ottawa, Erie, Delaware, Darke, Cuyahoga, and counties on the lake shore; and other places represented, except near Pittsburgh—at too latter place does not do well. Thrive and mildew effects too much. Failed at Cincinnati this season.

Concord—Good, and profitable in localities, particularly in warm latitudes. They ripen as early as the Hartford Product.

Jona—New in this locality, and not well tested yet, but all speak favorably of the variety. They ripen about the same time as the Delawares, blossom late, develop fast and ripen quickly. In Pennsylvania, and on the Island from which it derives its name, it is a general favorite.

Lorain—This is a new chance seedling from the garden of Mr. Hopkins, of Lorain county, where Catawbas and Isabelas alone were grown. The grape is of light color; bunches good sized, compact, rather of a musk flavor. Received the first premium, it being the latest unnamed seedling. It was christened the Lorain, for the county in which it first sprang into existence.

The Association adjourned to its annual meeting in Cleveland.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.
In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Geauga County, Ohio, made on the 21st day of Sept. 1865, in the case of E. K. Miller, guardian of Frances E. Hazen, against his ward, the undersigned will, on the 23d day of October, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the door of the Court House in Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio, offer at public sale the following described real estate situated in Geauga County, Ohio, to-wit: The undivided fourth part of the following described premises subject to the dower estate of Angeline Hazen, viz—Known as parts of Lots Nos. 11 and 14 in Tract No. 2 in Munson township, Geauga County, Ohio, bounded north by land now owned by George Smith; east by land heretofore owned by John Morris; south by the south line of said lots; and west by the highway containing one hundred acres of land. TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash on the day of sale; one-third in one, and one-third in two years from the day of sale, to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold, and the deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum payable annually. E. K. MILLER, Guardian of Frances E. Hazen.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

We would say to our old customers that we are not getting up the wind for the sake of disposing of the remnant of our goods, but that we have just returned from the City of New York, where we have purchased a New Stock of Goods, which, for variety of style, durability of material and firmness of texture, cannot be excelled in this section. We will sell them to our customers for ONLY a LIVING PROFIT!

All are going

to L. S. Ayres',

to see his goods. He has more than one FULL OF

SILKS.

BROCADE do.,
FANCY do.,
BOMBazines, Alpaca all colors

WOOL DELAINES, Striped & Plaid,
GREENADINES, NEW Styles MOUSLIN DELAINES, LADIES' COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Come and see

Full LINE of FURS:

HOODS, SKATING CAPS, GENTS' FUR COLLARS, &c.

Ladies' Belts,

do. CORSETS,
do. HOSE,
do. GLOVES & MITTENS,
do. HATS,
do. HOOP SKIRTS,
do. BALMORAL SKIRTS,
do. CLOAKS,
do. CIRCLES,

LADIES'

Cloaking, & Cloaks

of the Latest Styles, kept constantly on hand, and made to order, and of the best finish.

SHAWLS,

do. Fine Grenadine,
do. GAITERS,
do. BALMORAL SHOES,
do. LINEN HDKFS,
do. HEMSTITCHED do.,

Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Cloths, Cassimeres,

Crash, Diaper,

Come and See

DAMASK,

Flannels, Shirt Bosoms,

Fine Shirts, Shirt Collars, Neck Ties, Table Linen, EMBOSSED

TABLE COVERS,

TICKINGS, STRIPED Shirtings, Fine and Heavy Sheetings,

Hats and Caps,

Boots and shoes,

Crockery,

Cloths, good Assortment,

Manufactured into Clothing, to order.

Go all around! canvas every store!

Then buy of Ayres far cheaper than before.

L. S. Ayres.

Chardon, Sept 28th, 1865.